

Philadelphia, March, 1794.  
**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
By **MATHEW CAREY,**  
No. 118, Market Street,  
THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW  
SYSTEM OF

**Modern Geography :**  
OR, A  
**Geographical, Historical, and  
Commercial Grammar;**  
And present state of the several  
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  3. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.
  4. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces and colonies.
  5. Their climates, air, soil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities, seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
  6. The birds and beasts peculiar to each country.
  7. Observations on the changes that have been any where observed upon the face of nature since the most early periods of history.
  8. The history and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength.
  9. The genius, manners, customs, and habits of the people.
  10. Their language, learning, arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce.
  11. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.
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By **WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.**

The Astronomical Part corrected by  
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15. Switzerland.
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15. State of Pennsylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tennessee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be comprised in two volumes.
2. Subscribers pay for the present volume on delivery, six dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the succeeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or else, when finished, at the same price as the first.
4. The subscription will be raised on the first day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, exclusive of binding.
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It is wholly unnecessary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition possesses, over every imported edition of any system of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the several testaments, procured a very great expense, and from the best materials that are attainable,

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The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a slight sketch of a few of them.

The publisher takes the present opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those respectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of several of the states. He requests a continuance of their kindness; and hopes that such public spirited citizens, as are possessed of similar documents, will favor him with their assistance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breast the warmest sentiments of gratitude—sentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himself to the citizens of the United States, to spare neither pains nor expense to render the present edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deserving of their patronage.

**Joseph Clark,**  
ARCHITECT AT ANNAPOLIS,  
Proposes to publish, by subscription,  
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This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, each to contain upwards of 400 pages, on fine paper of elegant letter-press: The price to subscribers, in boards, FIVE DOLLARS; TWO and a HALF DOLLARS to be paid on the delivery of the first, and TWO and a HALF DOLLARS on the delivery of the second volume. Mr. Clark assures the public, that he will literally perform all that he hath set forth in these proposals.

Gentlemen inclined to promote this work, by subscribing thereto, are requested to write, post paid, to Mr. Joseph Clark, at Annapolis, authorizing him to annex their names to the subscription list.

The Printers in the United States, are solicited to give these proposals, occasionally, a place in their papers.

**The following section**

of the law for establishing a Health-Office, &c. passed the last session of the Legislature, is re-published for the information of all concerned.

Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer,  
for the port of Philadelphia, No. 21,  
Key's alley.

June 2, 1794.

Sec. 7. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from beyond the sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade of the United States excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the health-office on State-island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the resident physician, in the manner and upon the terms herein before directed: and if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said health-office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, or cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any port or place within this commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent to be conveyed into this commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize; or if after receiving such certificate or bill of health, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the health-officer agreeably to the directions of this act, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of five hundred dollars to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed, and the captain or master of each and every ship or vessel, as soon as the same is brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed as aforesaid, shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the resident physician on board of his ship or vessel, and shall in like manner convey him back to the health-office after he has concluded his official examination; and while he is making such examination, or in case of any subsequent examination by the health-officer and consulting physician, as the case may be, each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person on board thereof, and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the resident physician at the time of examination, or the health-officer at the time of delivering the certificate, or bill of health, in the city of Philadelphia, or at the time of examination to be had by the health-officer together, with the consulting physician shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at, the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage, the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when or where respectively, what persons on board, if any have been during the voyage, or shall at any time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease, what person belonging to the ship or vessel, if any died during the voyage, and of what disease, and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health and diseases; and if any captain or master of any ship or vessel shall refuse to expose the same as aforesaid to the search and examination of the resident physician, or of the health-officer and consulting physician, as the case may be; or if, having on board his ship or vessel any such person or persons, he shall conceal the same, or if in any manner whatsoever he shall knowingly deceive or attempt to deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers to their official enquiries, such captain or master, for each and every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed; and wherever the resident physician, or consulting physician, as the case may be, shall direct any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize to be landed at the health-office, or any ship or vessel to be detained opposite thereto, and and there to be smoked, cleaned and purified, the captain of the ship or vessel shall in all respects conform to such directions, shall at the proper cost and charge of his employers carry the same into effect within such reasonable time as the resident physician, or consulting physician, as the case may be, shall allow and prescribe; and if any master or captain shall refuse or neglect to conform to these said directions, and to carry the same into effect as aforesaid, according to the respective objects thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered and appropriated as is hereinafter provided and directed.

**To be Let,**

For Merchants Counting Houses or Public Offices,

**Two brick 3 story Houses,**

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock Street, between Pear and Walnut Streets. Enquire of

**BENJAMIN W. MORRIS,**  
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**Excellent CLARET,**

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,  
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**MADEIRA,**

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

**JOHN VAUGHAN,**

No. 111, South Front Street,  
Jan. 2, 1794.

THE office of the President and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front Street, being the south east corner of Front and Walnut Streets.

**The Public are cautioned to**

beware of counterfeit Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States; and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

**M A R K S.**

**Five Dollar Bill of the Bank of the United States.**

ALL that have appeared have the letter F for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrow and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The i and f in the word promise are not parallel, the f inclining much more forward than the i.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

**Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.**

ALL that have appeared have the letter B for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word Twenty, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word Company is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the o being less than the m, and others following.

There is no stroke to the t in the word North whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters ent in the word Twenty, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the Tw and the y going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794

**Other counterfeit bills**

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossier surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter a in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.